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# *The MCA Advisory*

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*The Newsletter of Medal Collectors of America*

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**Volume 12 Number 5**

**May 2009**

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## **Board Members**

John W. Adams, President  
John Sallay, Vice President, [jsallay@comcast.net](mailto:jsallay@comcast.net)  
Barry D. Tayman, Treasurer  
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Robert F. Fritsch, [bobfritsch@earthlink.net](mailto:bobfritsch@earthlink.net)  
David Menchell, [dmenchell@aol.com](mailto:dmenchell@aol.com)  
Scott Miller, [wheatbix@comcast.net](mailto:wheatbix@comcast.net)  
Ira Rezak, [ira.rezak@med.va.gov](mailto:ira.rezak@med.va.gov)  
Donald Scarinci, [dscarinci1@aol.com](mailto:dscarinci1@aol.com)  
Michael Turrini, [emperor@juno.com](mailto:emperor@juno.com)  
Benjamin Weiss, Webmaster

## **John W. Adams, Editor**

99 High Street, 11<sup>th</sup> floor  
Boston, MA 02110  
[john.adams@canaccordadams.com](mailto:john.adams@canaccordadams.com)

## **Barry Tayman, Treasurer**

3115 Nestling Pine Court  
Ellicott City, MD 21042  
[bdtayman@verizon.net](mailto:bdtayman@verizon.net)

## **Benjamin Weiss, Webmaster**

[benweiss.org@comcast.net](mailto:benweiss.org@comcast.net)

**Website:** [medalcollectors.org](http://medalcollectors.org)

**Editor of Collectors' Guide, Dick Johnson**  
([dick.johnson@snet.net](mailto:dick.johnson@snet.net))

**Dues: \$30.00/Year \$50.00/2 years**

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## **Calendar**

**Annual Meeting August 7, 2009 at 3:30 p.m.**  
Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA

**What's New on Our Website!**

**CHECK OUT OUR WEBSITE EVERY MONTH**



## From the Editor

Ye editor's calendar has vacation coming up, added to which he is in the final sprint to complete his book on the Vernon medals. Thus, the June and July issues will be combined into one. As my wife is wont to say: "You can't do it all."

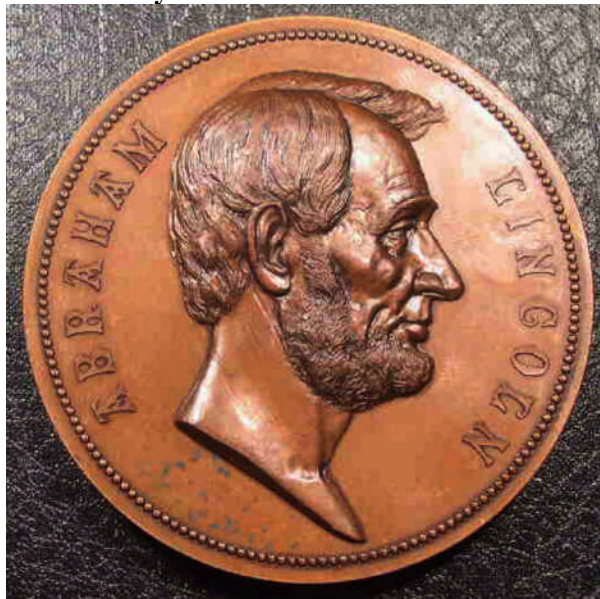
Returning to Admiral Vernon, five of the fourteen authors who have published extensively on this subject heretofore have been Spanish speaking. Naturally, the Spanish speaking writers tend to view the underlying events differently than have English speaking writers. My co-author, Dr. Fernando Chao (h), has been a tremendous help in bridging the gap. In addition, he brings a deep knowledge of the numismatic content that includes a long friendship with Dr. Jorge Ferrari, originally the deepest thinker of any of the prior authors.

Medallic Illustrations of Admiral Vernon, subtitled "Medals Sometimes Lie," will be an old-fashioned hardcover book. However, it will be a product of the cyber world, in that the book has been enabled by voluminous digital correspondence between me and Dr. Chao as well as copious digital correspondence with our collaborators, Anne Bentley and Spencer Peck. Between the four of us, we bring a fair amount of firepower to bear on the subject. Hopefully, members will be able to judge for themselves before year end.

## US Mint Medal Finishes 1860's–2008 (by Ray Herz)

The United States Mint has been offering medals for public sale on a regular basis since the early 1860's. While coinage production methods have been revolutionized during the nearly 150 years, medal production techniques have been relatively conservative. As late as the 1890's the mint was still using a screw press to produce high relief medals. Today, while business strike coins are produced on horizontal presses capable of 700 or more strikes per minute, the large medals are still produced on older, higher force presses. This essay will examine the various finishes of US mint medals over the last 150 years using a single design: George Morgan's 1886 Abraham Lincoln Presidential/Memorial medal.

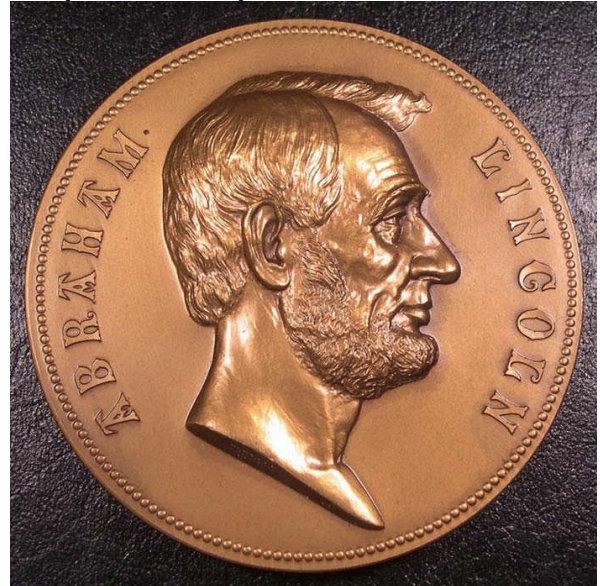
### 19th Century Finish:



Though it may not be apparent in the photo the 19th century US Mint medals had very glossy to near proof-like surfaces when in mint condition. The strikes were VERY sharp, letters had totally squared up edges. The predominant color would be a milk chocolate brown but many survivors are dark chocolate to mahogany and some are a very pleasing cherry wood color. The operative word here is DARK. If you come across a golden colored medal is it NOT a 19th century strike. This finish would be seen on medals from the 19th century until the turn of the 20th century – probably until

about 1910. Medals of the early 20th century were still produced in a reddish-bronze mixture.

### Early 20th Century Finish:



During the early 20th century the US Mint switched to a more golden bronze mixture. The surfaces were more glossy, and not proof-like. The strikes were still very sharp. The change was apparent by the first term Woodrow Wilson Presidential medal, an issue that is virtually unknown to modern collectors. The glossy finish medals tend to have a rich tan tone as they age. Most of these were issued in the 1910's-1920's as few people could afford to buy medals during the Great Depression.

### Mid-Late 20th Century Finish:





During WWII the US Mint started producing medals with a matte or “sandblast” finish. This is fairly literal as the medals appear to have all of the finer details sandblasted away. On a very high relief medal such as the Lincoln medal shown above the degradation is moderate. The problem comes with many medals produced during the very early 20th century Art Nouveau era such as the 1909 Wright Brothers’ Congressional Award medal/plaquette and the 1907 Theodore Roosevelt/Sailing of the Atlantic Fleet Plaquette. The sandblasting finish made most of the finer details almost indistinguishable on the later re-strikes. Early 20th century examples of these two medals are VERY rare so much of their original details are lost to modern collectors.

When these medals tone they have a mottled appearance and can look dark. Close inspection will reveal the sandblasting pits and the lack of finer detail.

The sandblast finish had the longest lifespan of US mint medals, almost 60 years. During this time sales flourished and the matte finish medals are by far the most common for all US medal series produced from 1940-1985 when most of the 19th and early 20th century designs were discontinued.

### **21st Century Finish:**



As a test I decided to purchase a new Lincoln medal from the US mint in 2008 to see if the finish was different and I was pleasantly

surprised to find that a new day of quality had finally dawned. The modern medals have a more golden (almost gilt in appearance) tone and have a satin finish. Also the sandblasting has been eliminated and the strikes are again sharp. This change is apparent on medals starting in the late 1990’s. The Charles Shultz medal is a good example.

Unfortunately in the last fiscal year the mint greatly curtailed their catalog. Of the presidential series, all presidents prior to George Bush (the younger) except Washington and Lincoln and all other series more than about five years old have been discontinued.

### **Mid-Late 20th Century Unfinished example:**

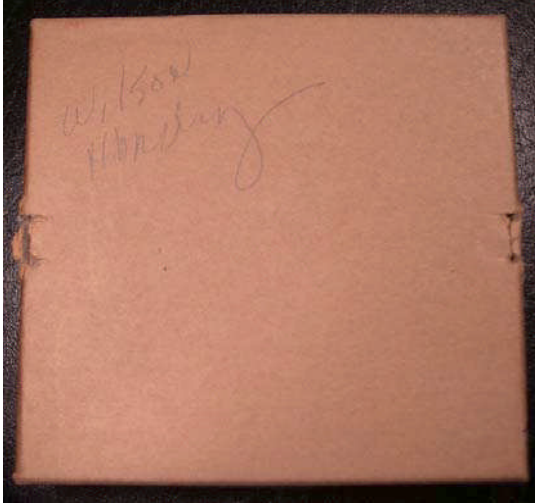


I was fortunate to come across an “error” late 20th century version of the Lincoln Medal that was NOT sandblasted. It has a brassy yellow color and VERY sharp features. To date I’ve seen one each of the Nixon, Ford, and Carter medals with same unfinished look. These were probably all produced in the 1970’s when production was high and quality control was low.

### **PACKAGING:**

To further help in dating when a medal was produced it is helpful if you can find one in its original packaging. During the 1930’s until fiscal year 1963-64 the mint packaged medals in plain brown boxes.

### Mid-20th Century Brown Box:



### Late-20th Century White Box:

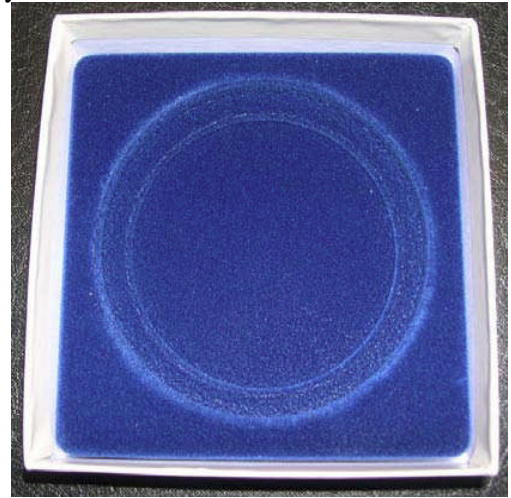


### Late-20th Century Blue Treasury Box:



As the Bicentennial approached in the early 1970's the Mint started packing the Presidential medals in nicer Blue Treasury boxes that would

later incorporate a felt interior with a recess to securely hold the medal. These boxes underwent some minor modification and are still in use today.

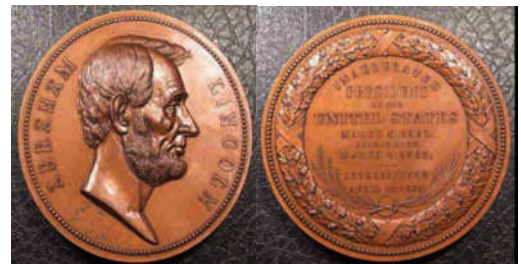


### Polybag Packaging:

Final note on packaging. Some time after WWII the mint started sealing all medals in poly bags (baggies). Until the mid 1960's the plastic was very thin, hardly heavier than food wrap and did little to protect the medal from being knocked about.



During the 1960's the Mint switched to a substantially heavier plastic, about 4 times thicker than "Saran Wrap" and this is still in use today.





## Three Exhibits at Medialia Rack & Hamper Gallery Provide Something for Everyone

(by Donald Scarinci)

Medialia Rack & Hamper Gallery, located in New York City at 335 West 38th Street is host to three concurrent exhibits of medallic art: *USA FIDEM 2007* opened there in March. This exhibit includes the United States delegation medals displayed at FIDEM 2007 in Colorado Springs. It appears at Medialia Gallery in New York after being exhibited at the American Philatelic Society in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

The exhibit includes work by many of America's most important artists along with pieces by some new talent, displayed internationally at FIDEM 2007 for the first time. Mashiko, the gallery owner and artist, has assembled this display with a nice mix of new pieces by these artists such as Jeannie Stevens Sollman's, *You Light Up My Life*, 2008 and Heather Blume's, *The Burka*, 2008. This approach to a traveling exhibit of older medals originally grouped together at FIDEM 2007 allows people who have seen them before to experience them side by side the more recent work of these artists. For people who have not yet seen the FIDEM 2007 medals, this is likely to be the last opportunity to do so in a gallery. After this they can be seen only as photographs or in the private collections they are destined to end up.

For those who prefer medallic art with a more historical flavor, Medialia Gallery is currently host to *MEDALLIC SCULPTURE FROM WORLD WAR I* curated by Scott Miller. This exhibit includes 7 medals by Ludwig Gies along with other important medals by German, French, Austrian and Belgian and Dutch artists from some of the most prominent collections in America—David Fleischmann, Dr. Jay Galst, Scott Miller, Dr. Ira Rezak, Donald Scarinci, David Simpson and Frederic Withington.

Scott Miller has successfully brought together a wide ranging group of medals to tell the story of World War I. He sets the stage for the war by selecting medals of the relevant kings, princes and generals whose disputes with each other led up to it. This is followed by a grouping of medals that depict the horror and suffering as well as the triumph of important battles in the war. The exhibit closes with medals of the "peace" and the tragic aftermath of that peace which led to the Second World War.

Miller has done a professional job and he is currently at work on a catalog which is sure to sell out quickly. While it may not represent the scope of the 1,589 medals listed by M. Frankenhuis in his comprehensive *Catalogue of Medals Relative to the World War 1914-1919*, it is competitive in the quality of the medals selected and in its logical organization that tells a story.

New artists are also the focus of *THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL MEDALLIC SCULPTURE COMPETITION FOR EMERGING ARTISTS: NEW HORIZONS*. Quoting from the press release issued after the March, 2008 opening event:

"Keiichi Uryu Grand Prix recipient Nicole Vlado was in attendance to receive her award from noted numismatic historian Dr. Alan Stahl, who selected her work for its tactile and intensely personal approach to the art form. Vlado attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for both undergrad and graduate studies, focusing in architecture. She currently lives in Austin, Texas, where she coordinates the installation of large-scale sculpture as public art for the campus of University of Texas under the Landmarks Project. As part of her award in the *New Approach Inc.* sponsored Second Competition, Vlado had a solo spotlight exhibition titled *FORE/CASTS and SHADOWS*. "Adam Bush received the second place Izumi Niishi Award. FIDEM Vice-Delegate Jeanne Stevens-Sollman presented the award. Noted local collector, patron of medallic art, and ardent supporter of New Approach's work with

young artists, Frederic and Robin Withington presented John Lynch with the Robin Award for his hand carved entries which combine wood and stone. The Withingtons have sponsored and judged The Robin Award for both international competitions. Medallist sculpture collectors and patrons David and Nancy Simpson presented the newly created Simpson Award, which they sponsor and judge, to Nathaniel Bulter.

*"New Approach Inc* is a not-for-profit group established in 2001 to promote the work of emerging artists and curators, as well as to encourage public awareness of contemporary medallist art. Among various projects and sponsorships of exhibitions are the *International Medallist Sculpture Competition for Emerging Artists*, and the annual traveling *New Ideas in Medallist Sculpture* exhibition series. The latter will be launching its 12<sup>th</sup> annual exhibition in fall 2009."

Medialia Rack and Hamper gallery is open Wednesday through Saturday from noon to 5pm and by appointment. For more information, take a look at the gallery web site, [www.medialiagallery.com](http://www.medialiagallery.com)







## The First Indian Peace Medal

(by Tony Lopez)

A little more than a decade after their arrival on March 26, 1634, early English colonists in and around the Chesapeake Bay settlement of Saint Mary's, in the province of Maryland, faced many hardships and difficulties. Saint Mary's (or Saint Maries), is present day Saint. Mary's City, Maryland, located near the confluence of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. Saint Mary's, only the fourth British settlement in North America, is considered to be the birthplace of religious tolerance in the Americas.

The early Archives of Maryland reveal that the predominantly Catholic settlers dealt frequently with incursions from violent Native American Indian tribes. Among the most insidious of these were the Susquehannocks, with a strong tradition both as a warrior tribe, and also as traders with the European powers, particularly the Dutch. By the summer of 1642, there was a state of War between the Provincial Maryland government at St. Mary's and the Susquehannocks, requiring the declaration and imposition of Martial Law.<sup>i</sup>

On June 18, 1644, concerned about rumors of ongoing negotiations for an alliance between the Susquehannock, Piscataway, and other Indian tribes against the settlement, Maryland Provincial Secretary John Lewger instructed Captain Henry Fleete to meet with the Susquehannock agents for the hopeful purpose of negotiating peace.<sup>ii</sup> Lewger knew he could rely upon Fleete's "*skill in the Indian language, & long conversaon & experience in the Indian affaires & yo' prudence, & provident circumspection otherwise*".<sup>iii</sup> Fleete was an early explorer who arrived in Maryland in 1621, was well familiar with the Natives and their customs and language, and had actually negotiated with the Yoacomaco tribe for the purchase of the lands where the St. Mary's settlement was established.



Captain Fleete was directed to arrive with a large armed contingency: “take vp w<sup>th</sup> you a convenient strength of English well armed & pvided, to the number of twenty at the lest”.<sup>iv</sup> Fleete’s instructions for negotiation were fairly specific, and in addition to securing a peace agreement, they included arranging for the exchange and use of hostages as interpreters, and also the recovery of weapons, including artillery or cannon that had been taken by the Indians: “for restoring as much as you can gett of the armes (arms) & other goods lost or left in our last march vpon them, at least the two feild peices.”<sup>v</sup>

Secretary Lewger was realistic, however, and given the long standing hostilities between the early Marylanders and the Susquehannocks, left Captain Fleete the option of resorting to force, and slaughtering the Indians if necessary: “If you shall not think best to treat (treaty) or truce w<sup>th</sup> them you are to vse all law full & discreet eanes (means) you can to pillage, or take them, or (if it shall seeme best to kill them; and to break off all league & treaty betweene them & our confederates; and to terrifie our confederates & specially such as you shall note most bold & active that way from leaguimg or treating with the common enemy afore or against our liking or consent, and the pascatowayes without the authority or consent of their quecne (Queen or Chief) residing here.”<sup>vi</sup>

Captain Fleete was apparently successful at negotiating with the Susquehannocks, and as a symbol of trust he presented to the Susquehannocks two important instruments of peace; a written “passport” for safe passage, and an accompanying “Maryland medal”, suspended from a black and yellow ribbon. The passport was signed by Deputy Governor Giles Brent, with the apparent authority of Lord Calvert, and read as follows:

“Cecilius &c. to all inhabitants of Province &c. I doe hereby signifie & declare vnto you, that I have promised & vndertaken to the Indian bearer or bearers hereof of the sesquisahanow nation, not exceeding 3. in

number, & repair in good manner from the Sesquisahanow ffort to my Leiuten<sup>t</sup> Grall (Lieutenant General) , or some of my Counsell at Kent, or S<sup>t</sup> maries (St. Mary’s) vpon any publique treaty message safe & free passage too & fro through my province without any harme or molestation of any the English, And therefore I require all & every of you vpon sight hereof not to doe any thing to the violating of the said publique faith given vnto them vpon the vtmost pill of such punishm<sup>t</sup> as by martiall law may be inflicted vpon the contemn<sup>rs</sup> or violaters hereof Given at S<sup>t</sup> maries this 18. June 1644. witnesse Giles Brent &c”.<sup>vii</sup>

Shortly following Fleete’s successful pilgrimage for peace, John Lewger was condemned and suspended from his position as Secretary for arranging for peace with the Susquehannock “enemies” without any apparent or express authority.<sup>viii</sup> Lewger was apparently soon forgiven; and afterwards became the Attorney General of the Maryland Province.

The medal and passport given to the Susquehannocks by Fleete appear to have retained their important standing, however. Eight years later, on July 5, 1652, a formal peace treaty was entered into between the Susquehannocks and the Marylanders.<sup>ix</sup> Under the *Articles of Peace and Friendshipp*, Section 4, it states “That vpon any occasion of buisness to the English, or any Messadge or the like, the Indians shall come by Water and not by land, That there shall not be aboue Eight or ten at the most at one tyme, And that **they bring with them the token given them by the English** for that purpose, by which they may be knowen and entertained.”<sup>x</sup>

Over two decades later, by 1675, the Susquehannock People had become decimated by a smallpox epidemic, and attacks by the enemy Seneca tribe. At the same time, the colonialists in both Maryland and Virginia were being victimized by roving bands of attacking Indians. A number of white settlers had been murdered by the Indians, and the

Susquehannocks had been blamed by the Virginians for the slaughter.<sup>xi</sup>

In September of 1675,<sup>xii</sup> a Virginia force commanded by Colonel John Washington (the great-grandfather of George Washington) joined with a group of Maryland troops under Major Thomas Truman (reputed to be a relative of Harry S. Truman) to meet with the Susquehannocks at an old Indian fort in southern Maryland where the tribe had resettled following all of their difficulties. A group of Susquehannock Chiefs came out to meet with the white soldiers and address the accusations of the Virginians. The Susquehannock Chiefs implicated the Senecas in the offenses against the settlers, and in order to prove their innocence, as well as their long standing alliance and friendship with the English, presented the British officers with both the original written passport from Governor Calvert, and the Maryland medal. The medal was still attached to its black and yellow ribbon which it had when originally presented to them over thirty years earlier.<sup>xiii</sup>

The Virginians, impassioned and infuriated by the actions of the Indians, could not be controlled. They ignored these symbols of peace, and the claims of innocence by the Susquehannocks. Seizing five of the Susquehannock Chiefs, they proceeded to slaughter them with their tomahawks. The Susquehannocks had felt certain of their “*safe & free passage too & fro through my province without any harme or molestation of any the English*” as promised by the presentation of these symbols of peace, and this murderous breach led to a great distrust - and ultimately war between the Susquehannocks and the colonialists.<sup>xiv</sup>

Major Truman was impeached, and his inaction in stopping the murders by the Virginians resulting in his conviction and suspension for the death of the Susquehannock Chiefs.<sup>xv</sup> The Maryland Assembly eventually overturned the finding.<sup>xvi</sup>

Following the massacre, the enraged Susquehannocks held steadfast to attacks from

colonial forces, but ultimately were forced to sneak away and abandon their fort. They headed south towards Virginia, creating havoc along the way for any white settlers they encountered. The mayhem and destruction the Indians sowed as they moved south created an overall state of disarray, and led to Nathaniel Bacon's Virginia Rebellion, and the temporary overthrow of the Governor of Virginia, William Berkeley. Ultimately, and tragically, these events led to the death of the entire Susquehannock Nation, and their extinction as a people.<sup>xvii</sup>

On November 30, 1675, Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, passed away. His successor was his son Charles, who was in Maryland at the time. Charles Calvert soon found it necessary to travel to England. During this same period of great unrest, the Piscataway and Mattawoman Indians lent assistance to the colonialists. In retribution they were targeted by the warring Indian tribes, and became dependent upon the protection of the English troops for their safety.

Maquata, King of the Mattawoman tribe, was fearful of reprisals from their common enemy, the Matchoaticke tribe, and was further concerned about the pending departure of Charles Calvert to England. On June 16, 1676, Maquata appeared before the Counsel of Maryland to express these concerns. In appreciation of his loyalty and friendship, it was agreed by the Maryland Counsel that twenty soldiers would be assigned to protect the Mattawoman King.<sup>xviii</sup>

In addition to providing for the safety of Maquata and the Mattawoman people, the Maryland Archives reveal that on that same date, “*hereupon as a mark of his Lordships kindness, and a pledge of friendship, his said Lordship gave onto the King of Mattawoman a medal, with the effigies of his Right Honorable Cecilius, His Lordship's father lately deceased on the one side, and a map of Maryland on the other side with a black and yellow ribbon.*”<sup>xix</sup>



Today, Over 325 years later, if you happen to be driving along the Crain Highway (MD-301) in Southern Maryland, you will come across a Historical Marker placed there in the 1930's, commemorating this event. The white marker with black lettering mistakenly contains a 1670 (vs. a correct 1676) date, and reads:

## MATTAWOMAN RUN

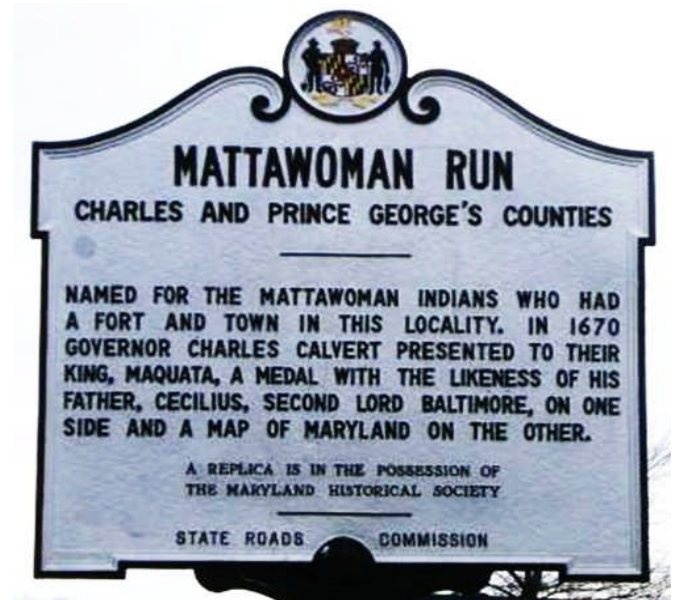
### Charles and Prince George's Counties

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**Named for the Mattawoman Indians that had a fort and town in this locality. In 1670 Governor Charles Calvert presented to their king, Maquata, a medal with the likeness of his father, Cecilius, Second Lord Baltimore, on one side and a map of Maryland on the other.**

In C. Wyllys Betts *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, Betts lists three “Maryland Settled” medals, catalogued as Betts 34, 35, and 36.<sup>xx</sup> All three of these medals are exceedingly rare, and are greatly sought by collectors of the Betts medal series. Now this medal will be added as certainly the earliest, and perhaps the most significant of the Indian Peace Medals for collectors and researchers of these historic relics.

The subject of this article, the first Indian Peace medal, the Maryland “map” medal, originally presented to the Susquehannocks in 1644, is described and listed as Betts-35.<sup>xxi</sup> Close examination of the map of Maryland on the reverse of the medal reveals that the direction north faces to the right – and that the shield on the map is actually located near the colonial settlement of Saint Mary’s.<sup>xxii</sup> Betts and others have misinterpreted the date of the availability of



maps of this region, such as the 1612 Map of Virginia by Captain John Smith, and therefore incorrectly conclude that the medal is of a later 1650's vintage. Smith's 1612 map also has north facing right, and features a prominent and detailed engraving of a Susquehannock Warrior in the northern portion of the map.

The closely related Betts 34 and 36 “Maryland Settled” medals are deserving of their own detailed monographs, outside of the purview of this article. The Archives of Maryland do indicate that the Betts 34 Calvert-Arundel portrait medal was used by the officers and leaders of the Maryland Colony as a sign of provincial status or office. The Betts 36 medal closely matches the size, artistic style, and texture of the Betts 34 medal, with six Indian arrows in a ribbon on the obverse, and a central blank reverse for engraving. There is only one known example, stated by Betts to have been in the collection of Dir W. Eden, who was an heir of the Calvert Family. That same medal is the now in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society. I currently am of the strong opinion and reasonable conclusion that the unique Betts 36 was in fact a discarded pattern originally designed for use with the Indians in the Maryland settlement; but thus far am lacking evidence to prove the conjecture.

An example of Betts-35 was offered as Lot # 688 in the January 2006 Stacks Sale of the John J. Ford collection, where it realized \$69,000.00.<sup>xxiii</sup> While it is a seemingly hefty sum for a historic medal, with this medal now clearly established as the first Indian Peace Medal, it becomes a virtually priceless piece of colonial American History, a relic of the very earliest interactions between the Europeans and the Native Americans in the New World.

An example of Betts-35 is also included in the collection of the Maryland Historical Society,<sup>xxiv</sup> along with the other two Betts Maryland medals, all acquired at different times. These medals were all authenticated at the time of the 2008 Baltimore ANA show when I visited the Maryland Historical Society along with colonial medal experts, researchers, and authors Dr. George Fuld, Dr. David Mennell, and Barry Tayman. The three medals were subsequently pictured in the MCA Advisory, and in the April 2009 MCA Advisory, Dr. George Fuld revealed his discovery of the original receipt for the Society's Betts-35 Maryland map medal. I have yet not done a census of the examples extant of the Maryland map Indian Peace medal, but know of only these two medals. If any MCA members are aware of other examples, please let me know, as my research on the medals continues.

The historic legacy of Indian Peace medals is mixed with blood and treachery. The first Indian Peace medal was presented as a symbol of peace and safe passage only a decade after the establishment of the first settlement in Maryland, when there were only a few hundred European inhabitants in the entire geographical area of modern day Maryland; today populated by almost six-million people. Thirty years later, that same first Indian Peace medal became a critical element in a series of tragic historic events, eventually leading to the catastrophic extermination of an entire Native American people, the Susquehannocks, along with their history and culture.

The Indian Peace medals which would be presented to the Native North Americans over the centuries that followed would share the heritage and tradition of the very first one; a duplicitous talisman, both Peace medal and War medal, a symbol of friendship and alliance, and in the end, deceit and betrayal.





## More on the Maryland Medal

In our April issue George Fuld published a delightful piece on the Maryland Medal (Betts 35) owned by the Maryland

Historical Society. We neglected to include some supporting documents and a photo that now follows. Those should be read in conjunction with the article by Tony Lopez that comes next. The reverse of George's medal with Tony's map.







## Letters to the Editor

John,

Here is a picture of the entire Bleau map of Virginia, in case you think it is worth including.

I think the use of trees on the landscape on both map and medal is an indication that this

map may have been used as a source for designing the medal.

Also John Smith made an earlier map where there is an image of a susquehannock warrior. I will send along an image of that as well.

Best,

Tony Lopez





Hi John,

I'm hoping that someone in the MCA readership can help me date this medal that just came to us this week. I'm guessing it's for the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary or so, but that's as far as I've gotten.

Cipher signature on obverse appears to be BK or EK...(I'm sending my snaps separately so you can blow them up to see.) The mayflowers in borders might refer to Mayflower Society as publisher, but they may

simply refer to the Pilgrim's ship. Thanks!

Anne Bentley

***Pilgrims Praise God at First Thanksgiving medal, undated***

**Ob**  
THE PILGRIMS PRAISE GOD AT FIRST  
THANKSGIVING within raised borders  
around center vignette of Pilgrims and Native

American Indians around table. Signed [BK]?

under table behind woman standing at far right.

**Rx**

NOVEMBER -1621- / "THEY BEGAN NOW  
TO GA-/ THER IN THE SMALL HARVEST /  
THEY HAD, AND TO COME IN STORE /  
OF WATERFOWL AND VENISON.../  
THUSE THEY FOUND THE LORD TO / BE  
WITH THEM IN ALL THEIR / WAYS, FOR  
WHICH HIS HOLY / NAME HAVE PRAISE  
FOREVER." / -GOV. BRADFORD-

**Engraver** "BK" or "EK"

**Medium**

Sterling silver

"STERLING" top edge and numbered "0507"  
on bottom edge

**Size diameter**   **Weight**

32 mm

21.1 grams

**Edge**

Incused

**Pub date**

[1970s? to check]



John,

We have just published the proceedings of our symposium on *The Rebirth of Antiquity*, which includes several articles on the early centuries of numismatic research. I attach a Word file and a PDF of the contents. Though only a couple of the articles deal specifically with medals, it may be of interest to the readers of the MCA Advisory.

Copies can be purchased for \$20 (plus \$2.50 for postage) from the Friends of Princeton University Library, One Washington Road, Princeton, NJ 08544.

Inquiries can be made to Linda Oliveira at [loliveir@princeton.edu](mailto:loliveir@princeton.edu) or at (609) 258-3155.

Best wishes

Alan

Alan M. Stahl  
Curator of Numismatics  
Firestone Library, RBSC  
One Washington Road  
Princeton, NJ 08544  
(609) 258-9127  
[astahl@princeton.edu](mailto:astahl@princeton.edu)



## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Date: .....  
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### QUESTIONNAIRE

**How did you learn about the MCA?**

**What are your collecting interests?**

**What would you see highlighted in MCA publications?**

**For volunteers: I am willing to devote time to the following MCA projects:**

**DUES: \$30.00 PER CALENDAR YEAR (Includes a subscription to monthly publications of the MCA advisory)**

Please send completed application and payment to:

Medal Collectors of America  
c/o Barry Tayman  
3115 Nestling Pine Court  
Ellicott City, MD 21042

Or email completed form to: [bdtayman@verizon.net](mailto:bdtayman@verizon.net)  
MCA WEBSITE: <http://www.medalcollectors.org>

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- <sup>i</sup> *Archives of Maryland, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1647*. Volume 3, Page 103, Page 106.
- <sup>ii</sup> *Ibid.* Volume 3, Page 148.
- <sup>iii</sup> *Ibid.* This passage and others in the article are written in their original form as recorded in the Archives of Maryland. Standard forms of spelling were not established until the 19<sup>th</sup> century beginning with the 1828 publication of Noah Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language*. In the seventeenth century spelling was not conventional and phonetic spelling was commonly used as seen in these records.
- <sup>iv</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>v</sup> *Ibid.* Volume 3, Page 149
- <sup>vi</sup> *Ibid.* Volume 3, Page 150.
- <sup>vii</sup> *Ibid.* [Passport to Indians]. Volume 3, Page 150.
- <sup>viii</sup> *Ibid.* [Suspension of Lewger]. Volume 3, Page 151.
- <sup>ix</sup> *Ibid. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1648-1655*. Volume 3, Page 277.
- <sup>x</sup> *Ibid.* Volume 3, Page 278.
- <sup>xi</sup> *Ibid. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1671-1681*. Volume 15, Preface Page vii.
- <sup>xii</sup> The Archives of Maryland are unclear and contradictory as to the exact date; it may have occurred as early as the spring of 1675.
- <sup>xiii</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>xiv</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>xv</sup> *Ibid. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, April 1666-June 1676*. Volume 2, Page 475-476 et.al.
- <sup>xvi</sup> *Ibid.* Volume 2, Page 500-501
- <sup>xvii</sup> *Ibid.* Page ix.
- <sup>xviii</sup> *Ibid. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1675-1676*. Volume 15, Page 90.
- <sup>xix</sup> *Ibid.* Volume 15, Page 91. The passage has been amended for clarification, and is not written in its exact form.
- <sup>xx</sup> C. Wyllys Betts, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals* (Quarterman Publications, Boston, 1972. Originally published 1894) Page 20-21.
- <sup>xxi</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>xxii</sup> The detail on the map most closely matches that shown on a 1630 William Blaeu map of the Chesapeake Bay area of Virginia and Maryland, entitled *NOVA VIRGINIÆ TABVLA*. On Blaeu's map, north also faces to the right.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Michel Hodder, John J. Ford, Jr. *Collection, Part XIII - Betts Medals -Part 1* (Stacks Auction, January 16, 2006) In the Description of the Betts 35 Maryland map medal, it inaccurately dates the medal to the 1650's, and also incorrectly states that the shield on the medal is placed at the location of Baltimore.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> The Maryland Historical Society's example measures 32.8 mm X 36.2 mm, and weighs 13.19 Grams.